# SAFETY DATA

OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

#### **SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Product identifier** 

Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

Chemical Name CAS No.

Mixture

Mixture

Trade Name(s)

Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement, RAP, Millings, Recycled Asphalt Pavement

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Use(s)

RAP is used as an aggregate substitute and asphalt cement supplement in hot mix asphalt.

Used as a granular base, fill material and other construction applications.

Uses Advised

Against

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Manufacturer information:

Company: APAC - Kansas Inc., Shears Division

Address: 1600 N. Lorraine, STE One

Telephone: (620) 662-3307

Website: http://www.apac-kansas.com/

Emergency phone number: Alex Blecha (620) 200-6928

Issue Date: March 27, 2017

#### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200) / GHS Classification

Not classified as dangerous for supply/use.

Label elements

Hazard Symbol

Signal Word(s)

Hazard Statement(s)

H350 - May cause cancer.

H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged and repeated

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. Precautionary Statement(s)

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and

understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust or vapors.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly

P270 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional,

national and international regulations.

#### Other hazards

Dust from Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) can cause irritation to eyes, nose, throat, lungs. Direct contact with the eyes can cause mechanical damage. Inhalation can aggravate pre-existing conditions, such as, bronchitis, COPD, emphysema, etc.

At elevated temperatures, RAP can cause thermal burns and release Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S). Hydrogen Sulfide has a "rotten eggs" smell. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal and highly flammable gas. Concentration of Hydrogen Sulfide in an enclosed area can result in an explosive atmospheric condition.

**Additional Information** 

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

As necessary, Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Wash hands and exposed skin after use.

#### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Composition/information on Ingredients	% wt.	CAS No.
Aggregate (crushed stone, sand, gravel, slag)	70 - 97	Various
Petroleum asphalt / bitumen^	3-7	8052-42-4
Quartz	1 - 3	14808-60-7
Polymers and Natural Rubbers	< 0.5	Various
Process oils (inherent in refined petroleum asphalt)	< 0.1	Various
Anti-strip or other amine-based additives	< 0.1	Various
Warm-mix additives	< 0.1	Various

<sup>^</sup>Contains: <0.05% of 3 - 7 ring Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Other Substances in the product which may present a health or environmental hazard, or which have been assigned occupational exposure limits, are detailed below. Please see Section 8 of SDS for more details.

- Contains: <0.1% airborne crystalline silica (inherent in aggregate) and <0.1% hydrogen sulfide.
- Hydrogen sulfide gas can accumulate in the head space of containers of certain asphalt products.
- Heated product releases asphalt fume.

Additional Information - None

#### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**



Description of first aid measures

General

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical advice if you feel unwell.

Inhalation

Move the person to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact

Remove the contaminated clothing. Wash the area with large amounts of water. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention. If the material is heat, thermal burns are possible. Do not attempt to remove from skin after cooling. Seek medical attention.

Eye Contact

Ingestion

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention. If the material is heated, thermal burns are possible. Do not attempt to remove from eye after cooling. Seek medical attention.

Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately contact a Poison Center or physician.

Inhalation: Exposure to fumes, vapors, or dust may cause irritation to the nose, throat, and respiratory system. Heating RAP can release fumes or vapors that can irritate the nose, throat, and respiratory system. Cutting, crushing, or grinding RAP will release dust. Breathing the dust can irritation and silicosis. Silicosis is caused by the inhalation of respirable silica. Acute and chronic exposure to respirable silica can cause silicosis. Heating RAP may cause the release of Hydrogen Sulfide gas. Hydrogen Sulfide exposure can result in severe injury or death.

**Skin Contact:** RAP dust can cause skin irritation, including dry skin, discomfort, and dermatitis. When subjected to high heat, RAP can cause severe burns.

**Eye Contact:** Eye contact with dust can cause immediate and delayed symptoms. Including eye irritation and possible irreparable mechanical damage to the eye. First Aid and medical assistance are needed to prevent permanent damage.

**Ingestion:** Do not ingest RAP. Ingestion of small quantities of RAP is not known to be harmful. Ingestion of large quantities of RAP can cause intestinal distress.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Exposure to emissions from asphalt containing material are suspected of causing cancer. If dust is generated, repeated exposure to the dust may cause skin irritation, respiratory irritation or lung disease.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If medical assistance is needed, have the SDS and other product information on hand. If burned by hot RAP, cool the area immediately with large amounts of cool water. Do no attempt to remove solidified product from the skin, eyes or other body parts. Seek medical attention immediately.

#### **SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **Extinguishing Media**

-Suitable Extinguishing Media

-Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Special hazards arising from the substance or

Advice for fire-fighters

mixture

Using extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding material.

Do not use water if the material is molten. Water contacting molten material can result in the violent release of steam.

Combustion causes toxic fumes. Combustion products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen oxides, Sulfur oxides

A self contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing should be worn in fire conditions.

#### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Environmental precautions

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Reference to other sections

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of

Prevent entry into sewers and public waters. Avoid cleanup procedures that can result in dust. If the product is heated, let the product cool and solidify before attempting clean up.

See Section 8 for PPE requirements. See Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.

**Additional Information** 

None.

#### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of dust. When heated, the product may release Hydrogen Sulfide. Contact with heated product can result in thermal burns. Refer

to Section 4 for First Aid Measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

-Storage temperature

Store at temperatures not exceeding the product's flash point.

-Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

#### **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

		(8hr	TWA)	(STEL)		
SUBSTANCE. CAS No.	PEL (OSHA) *	TLV (ACGIH)	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	Note:	
Asphalt fume		Acres administrating	0.5 mg/m3 <sup>(I)</sup>			See below
Crystalline Silica (respirable particulate)		10 mg/m³ %SiO <sub>2</sub> + 2	0.025 mg/m3 ^			See below
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4		1 ppm	20 ppm ceiling	5 ppm	50 ppm peak

<sup>(</sup>Inhalable benzene-soluble fraction; ^Suspected Human Carcinogen; \*Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000 & 29 CFR 1926.55; 8hr TWA = 8 hour time-weighted average; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit.

Recommended monitoring method

NIOSH 5042 (Asphalt Fume), NIOSH 7500 (Crystalline Silica), Electrochemical sensor (hydrogen sulfide).

**Exposure controls** 

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### Personal protection equipment

Eye/face protection



The following to be used as necessary: Safety Glasses

Skin protection (Hand protection/Other)



The following to be used as necessary: Leather or thick textile gloves.

Respiratory protection



In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection. Air-purifying respirator with combination organic vapor cartridge / particulate filter may be sufficient. Check with protective equipment manufacturer's data.

Thermal hazards

Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed.

**Environmental Exposure Controls** 

Do not discharge waste and/or cleaning water via public sewer system. Ensure waste is collected and contained.

#### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Solid

Color.

Dark brown / Black

Odor

Asphalt / Bitumen, Slight odor

Odor Threshold (ppm)

Not available.

pH (Value)

Not available.

Melting Point (°C) / Freezing Point (°C)

Not available.

Boiling point/boiling range (°C):

> 371 (>700 °F) > 232 (> 450 °F)

Flash Point (°C) Evaporation Rate Flammability (solid, gas)

Not available.
Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) Explosive Limit Ranges Vapor pressure (Pascal)

Not applicable.

Not determined.

Vapor Density (Air=1)
Density (g/ml)
Solubility (Mater)

Not determined. 2.2 - 2.7

Solubility (Water)
Solubility (Other)

Negligible Not known

Partition Coefficient (n-Octanol/water)
Auto Ignition Point (°C)

Not available. Not available. Not available.

Auto Ignition Point (°C)
Decomposition Temperature (°C)
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt) @ 40°C
Explosive properties

Not available Not explosive. Not oxidizing.

Oxidizing properties

Other information

Not available.

#### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions. May release Hydrogen Sulfide when heated.

Chemical stability

Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

May react violently with: Strong oxidizing agents

Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials. Open Flame. Oxidizers

Incompatible materials

Combustion causes toxic fumes. Combustion products: Carbon monoxide,

Hazardous decomposition product(s)

Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen oxides, Sulfur oxides. Hydrogen Sulfide.

#### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Exposure routes: Inhalation, Skin Contact, Eye Contact

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg bw LD50 (dermal): >2000 mg/kg

hw

LC50 (inhalation, fume): >94.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Irritation/Corrosivity

Adam and a finitation to although a significant

Sensitization

May cause irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory system.

001101112011011

Not to be expected

Repeated dose toxicity

NOAEL(rat): 28 mg/m³LOAEL (rat):

149 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Carcinogenicity

Not to be expected during typical construction activities.

NTP	IARC		ACGIH	OSHA			
No.	2B*		No.	No.			
Mutagenicity	Not to be expected.						
Reproductive toxicity	Not to be expected.						
Other information	Heating of this product serious injury or death		drogen Sulfide. Hydroge	n Sulfide exposure can cause			
SECTION 12: ECOLOGIC	AL INFORMATION						
cotoxicity							
Short term		LL50 (48 h	LL50 (48 hour): >1000 mg/l (Fish) LL50 (48 hour): >1000 mg/L (Aquatic Invertebrates) EL50 (48 hour): >1000 mg/L (Aquatic Plants)				
Long Term		No data	No data				
Persistence and degradability Bioaccumulative potential Mobility in soll Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Other adverse effects		The produc The produc Not classific	The product is poorly biodegradable. The product has low potential for bioaccumulation. The product has low mobility in soil. Not classified as PBT or vPvB. None known.				
SECTION 13: DISPOSAL	CONSIDERATIONS						
Waste treatment methods		legislation.	Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Consult an accredited waste disposal contractor or the local authority for advice.				
Additional Information		None know	None known.				
SECTION 14: TRANSPOR	T INFORMATION	TORING EXPLOYED					
round or Water Domestic Voy	age (DOT): Not reg	ulated when tran	sported below 240°C (46	4 °F).			
SECTION 15: REGULATO	RY INFORMATION						
afety health and environment	al regulations/legislatio	n specific for th	e substance or mixture	:			
arety, nearth and environment							

US RCRA Hazard Class: Not applicable.

Designated Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4):

Chemical I	hemical Name CAS No.		AS No.	Typical %wt.		RQ (Pounds)	
None							
SARA 311/312 - Haza	rd Categories	: None					
☐ Fire ☐ Sudde	en Release 「	□ Poostivity	☐ Immediate	(acuta)	☐ Chronic (delaye	ν4 <i>)</i>	

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Typical %wt.
None		

#### SARA 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substances(40 CFR 355):

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Typical %wt.	TPQ (pounds)
None	/		*****

#### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Additional Information**

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: 1-16.

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